

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY, EVENING, OCT. 10, 1887.

THE SACRED BANNER OF ISLAM.—Rev. Dr. Shaufler, for the last twenty-five years missionary at Constantinople, in the course of an address delivered at church in Brooklyn, illustrating the general belief which prevails among the Turks that their religion has closed its mission, stated the fact that the green coat of Mahomet, which is the sacred banner of Mahomedanism, had disappeared from Constantinople. This article is believed by every true Mahomedan to have been woven in heaven, and brought to Mahomet by the Angel Gabriel; and it is also an article of belief that when the course of Islamism is to terminate, the angel will again descend and re-take it to heaven. It has ever been regarded as a great sacred emblem, around which cluster all the prayers of the faithful, and without which all prayers would be unavailing. For centuries it has been guarded with the greatest care in a particular mosque of Constantinople. When it was first reported, last spring, that it had suddenly disappeared, the missionaries did not give the story much credit; but all doubt has since been dispelled. The hypothesis of the missionaries is that the relic has been clandestinely taken away by some of the more bigoted ecclesiastics, who are convinced that Constantinople is about to lose its character as a sacred city and become christianized; and that they will probably, in due time, again bring the relic to light in some Mahomedan locality less exposed to Christian influence. Yet the general belief of the Mahomedans in Turkey is that the disappearance is supernatural, and that it is another proof that their religion will soon come to an end. Their interpretation of their sacred books, it is well known, has long pointed to the present period as that which is to witness that extraordinary event. One thing is certain, that the sentiments of the great bulk of the Turkish Mahomedans toward the Christian religion, as well as of the Turkish Government itself, have undergone a most marvellous change in the last few years.

Lieut. Lyne has been found guilty, by court-martial, of neglect of duty and willful disobedience of orders, and sentenced to be dismissed from the navy. The President has approved the sentence.

GEN. CASS ON THE FILLIBUSTERS.—The following communication from the Secretary of State was transmitted to the U. S. Marshals and U. S. District Attorneys, on the 18th:

Sir: From information received at this department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged, within the limits of the United States, in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions to be carried on against the possessions of Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, Republics with whom the United States are at peace, in direct violation of the 9th section of the act of Congress approved 20th of April, 1818; and under the 8th section of the said act it is made lawful for the President, or such persons as he shall empower, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia thereof for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the Territories under the jurisdiction of the U. S. I am therefore directed by the President to call your attention to the subject, and to urge you to use all due diligence and to avail yourself of all legitimate means at your command to enforce these and all other provisions of the said act of the 20th of April, 1818, against those who may be found to be engaged in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against the Territories of Mexico, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national character, and so injurious to national interests, and you are also hereby instructed promptly to communicate to this department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expeditions. I am, sir, your obedient servant. Signed, LEWIS CASS.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH SEDUCTION.—The following is from the Troy Times of Monday:

We regret to learn that the Rev. Reuben Gregg, former pastor of the North Troy M. E. Church, has been arrested, charged with the seduction of a young lady at his new station in Washington county. The seduction was accomplished while the wife of Mr. Gregg was on a visit to her friends, and she was engaged to the services of the young lady as house-keeper. She is but seventeen years of age, and had always borne a highly respectable name. Mr. Gregg was arrested while in attendance at a camp-meeting in Sandy Hill. He gave bonds for the support of an expected heir, and for his appearance to stand trial on the charge of seduction. He has been dismissed from the church of which he was pastor, and will probably be expelled from the ministry at the next meeting of the Troy conference.

A Curious Case.—About three months ago a German gentleman named Henry Hartman came to this city from Berlin, in Prussia, for the purpose of arranging the purchase of a farm. He brought with him \$10,000 in notes on the Bank of Berlin, and nearly \$6,000 in Prussian gold. He also brought with him his son Fritz, a gay and showy youth of about twenty years of age. Fritz fell desperately in love with a respectable young lady living in South Camden, and urged his father to consent to his marriage with her, but the father urged the young man to have patience and reflect at leisure on the step he was about to take. On the 18th of September Mr. Hartman went west for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of a farm, leaving behind him his son and the great bulk of his money. The father returned to this city a few days since and found that his son had decamped, taking all the money with him. The young man left behind him a letter stating that the young lady knew where he had gone, and that if he desired his return he had only to signify to the lady his consent to the marriage, and the fugitive would return and give up all the money except \$5,000, which he would retain to set himself up in business. The girl declares that she is ignorant of his whereabouts. This morning the matter was put in the hands of the police. The last heard of the youth he was seen at the Baltimore depot on the 19th of September. Mr. Hartman is in great distress of mind. He has a family at Berlin.—*Phila. Bul.*, Oct. 6.

IRON TOPS.—A man who can endure to have his corns mashed without grumbling is undoubtedly possessed of a heavenly disposition. One of those true Christians being once at a political meeting, he said in a pleasant manner to a big burly fellow who was standing upon his toes—

"My dear sir, are you not a miller?"

"No sir; why do you ask?"

"Why, sir, the fact is, I thought you were a miller, and a very honest one, too, because you have been grinding my corn this half hour without taking toll."

STRANGE.—A balloonist gives out that he has made the following discovery: "I take a bar of brass which, when weighed on the earth's surface, actually weighs fifteen pounds. When I ascend to three miles up in the atmosphere and weigh the brass bar, it actually weighs by a spring balance only seven and a half pounds, and again five miles up only three pounds and a quarter. What is the cause of this? The want of atmospheric pressure on it and the sun's attraction, which becomes more apparent the nearer we approach his orbit."

To Prevent Skippers in Bacon.—When the meat is taken out of salt, wash it clean in cold water, and cover the flesh part of each joint with about one teaspoonful of flour of sulphur, rub it in well and hang it up to smoke. The sulphur is an effective preservative to skippers, and does not affect the taste of the meat in the least.

A. L. ALEXANDER,

Washington, Wilks County, Geo.

The following exquisite bit of description shows that whatever may have befallen Bayard Taylor's subjective powers his faculty of word painting is as fresh and vital as ever:

We sailed, in the lovely nocturnal sunshine, through the long, river-like channel—the Raskusud, I believe, it is called—between the islands of East Vaogoe and Hindoe, the largest of the Lofodens. For a distance of 15 miles the strait was in no place more than a mile in breadth, while it was frequently less than a quarter. The smooth water was a perfect mirror, reflecting on one side the giant cliffs, with their gorges choked with snow, their arrowy pinnacles and white lines of falling water—on the other, hills turfed to the summit with emerald velvet, sprinkled with pale groves of birch and alder, and dotted, along their bases, with the dwellings of the fishermen. It was impossible to believe that we were floating on an arm of the Atlantic—it was some unknown river, or a lake high up among the Alpine peaks. The silence of the shores added to the impression. Now and then a white sea-gull fluttered above the cliffs, or an eider duck paddled across some glassy cove, but no sound was heard; there was no sail on the water, no human being on the shore. Emerging at last from this wild and enchanting strait, we stood across a bay, opening southward to the Atlantic, to the port of Stello, on one of the outer islands. Here the broad front of the island, rising against the roseate sky, was one swell of the most glorious green, down to the very edge of the sea, while the hills of East Vaogoe, across the bay, showed only naked and defiant rock, with summit fields of purple-tinted snow. In splendor of coloring, the tropics were again surpassed, but the keen north wind obliged us to enjoy it in an overcoat.

And here is another, albeit we respectfully protest against the syntax of the last sentence:

As we crossed the mouth of the Ulvsford, that evening, we had an open sea-breeze and the sun shone in the north. A clear, dry, and much sunshine at 11 o'clock that it was evident the Polar Day had dawned upon us at last. The illumination of the shores was unearthly in its glory, and the wonderful effects of the orange sunlight, playing upon the dark hues of the island cliffs, can neither be told nor painted. The sun hung low between Fuglœ, rising like a double dome from the sea, and the tall mountains of Arnœ, both of which islands resembled immense masses of transparent purple glass, gradually melting into crimson fire at their bases. The glassy, leaden-colored sea was powdered with a golden bloom, and the tremendous precipices at the mouth of the Lyngen Fjord, behind us, were steeped in a dark-red, mellow flush, and touched with pencillings of pure, rose-colored light, until their naked ribs seemed to be clothed in imperial velvet. As we turned into the Fjord and ran southward along their bases, a waterfall, struck by the sun, fell in fiery orange foam down the red walls, and the blue ice-pillars of a beautiful glacier filled up the ravine beyond it. We were all on deck, and all faces, excited by the divine splendor of the scene, and tinged by the same wonderful aureole, shone as if transfigured. In my whole life I have never seen a spectacle so unearthly beautiful.

(From the Baltimore American.)

MOSQUE OF OMAR.—The interest attaching to the sacred localities of Jerusalem and environs is increasing as our acquaintance becomes more intimate with places heretofore tabooed to civilian eyes.

The nocturnal visit of Dr. Richardson, as well as the further reconnaissance of Cathedralwood, revealed many of the mysteries of this locked up enclosure; but it was not till 1853 that Dr. Barclay, associated with the Turkish architect in renovating the Mosque and its adjoining buildings, above and below ground, made a thorough and complete exploration and survey of the area of Mount Moriah.

The writer of this article, in an associate capacity, had unlimited access at the same time. 'Tis true we were not exactly recognized as Christians during these visits; nor yet as human beings, in the eyes of the swarthy eunuchs, the conservators of the harem, but most thorough abolition in the *Hammur* or *Shefa*, an adjoining bath, where we submitted to the parboiling, boiling, soaping, and flaying, with a melancholy seriousness, in view of our new *benign*, which, so far as former covering of the body was concerned, was literally new *hide*, in which we departed from this *house* of Moslem regeneration.

Entering one of the western gates, of which there are six, and wending our way beneath the graceful cypress and delicate acacia, in stocking feet, we ascended the platform on which the Mosque stands, looming up in magnificent grandeur, surmounted by the *waning* crescent. The cross that once crowned it was, long centuries back, dragged by the victorious Saladin for weeks through the streets of Jerusalem, and the entire enclosure washed with rose water to effect of Christian desecration.

"Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
 The cross thou bearest now!
 An iron yoke is on thy neck,
 And blood is on thy brow."

The golden crown, the crown of truth,
 Thou dost reject as dust,
 And now thy cross is on thee laid,
 The Crescent is on thy head."

The Mosque of Omar (so called from the Calif Omar) is the finest piece of Saracenic architecture in the world, octagonal in shape, and entered by four spacious doors, facing the cardinal points. The lower part of the building is faced with white marble, fringed with blue (fragments, perhaps, of Solomon's Temple, formerly occupying the site); the upper part is inlaid with variegated porcelain, with inscriptions in Turkish from the Koran above, forming a singular and beautiful mosaic. The dome is unsurpassed in symmetry and beauty, and covers the Holy of Holies, where the Shekinah was manifested and the Ark of the Covenant rested.

The Moslem tradition respecting the el-Sakera, or Holy Stone, is that it fell from Heaven, and that the ancients prophesied from it, and that upon this rock sat the Angel of Death, who, upon David's rash and inconsiderate numbering of the people, slaughtered him till God "commanded him to put his sword again into the sheath thereof." At the time of the hebra of the prophet from Jerusalem the stone wished to accompany him, whereupon the Angel Gabriel prevented it by forcibly holding it (the marks of his fingers are still shown) until the arrival of Mohammed, who by his prayers fixed it forever to the spot. Upon this rock you are also shown the print of the Prophet's foot.

The Mosque is said to contain the scales for weighing the souls of men, the shield of Mohammed, the birds of Solomon, the pomegranates of David, and the saddle of El-Borak, as well as an original copy of the Koran, the parchment leaves of which are four feet long.

A well of living water is also found, from which believers are said to drink. A green slab of marble is shown, which has the marks of 18 nails of silver, three of which still remain, the others having disappeared at different times, to mark the completion of certain great epochs. Those remaining are to follow, and when the last takes its flight the fullness of time will be completed and the end of the world will have come. There are not wanting specimens of true Jewish architecture in the immense substructure and rock galleries in the southeast angle of the Temple enclosure to confirm the opinion that they are of Solomonic origin, and existed here nearly 3,000 years ago. I have no space to occupy in this sketch of many other interesting places within the enclosure, such as the Mosque El-Aksa, El-Borak, the Golden Gate, and the immense subterranean pools discovered by Dr. Barclay during his residence in the "City of the Great King."

"Old Put."—On one occasion during the Revolution, "Old Put" had received a lot of new recruits, and as he had some fighting which he wished to do before long, and wanted none but willing men, he drew up his levies in rank before him. "Now, boys," said he, "I don't wish to retain any of you who wish to leave; therefore, if any of you is dissatisfied, and wishes to return home, he may signify the same by stepping six paces in front of the line. But," added the old war dog, "I'll shoot the first man that steps out."

GOOD ADVICE.—In a letter from William Wirt to his daughter occurs a passage which we give for the benefit of our readers. They are simple truths.—He says:

I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself agreeable to others is to show that you care for them. The world is like the miller at Mansfield who cared for nobody—no, not he—because nobody cared for him. And the whole world will serve you if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls "the small sweet courtesies of life," in which is no parade; whose voice is so still to ease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention—giving others the preference in every little enjoyment—at the table, in the field, walking, sitting, or standing.

INDIGO.—It is apprehended that the war in India will cut short the supply and greatly enhance the price of this article. It is one of more importance than many persons suppose, although it has ceased to hold the important place which it once did in the products of the United States. The species of indigo most commonly cultivated in India is, we believe, a native of the tropical regions of America, although there are many varieties of the plant more or less in favor in different districts. The enterprise, energy, and intelligence of the English, aided by the cheap labor of the natives, were the means of rendering the production of this article in the East Indies more profitable than in America, and thus diverting the industry of our planters into other channels.

Indigo grows best on land recently cleared, as it requires a good deal of moisture; it also requires protection from high winds, and irrigation in time of drouth. It needs rain particularly when the young plant has just appeared above the ground. It thrives best, while growing, in damp, cloudy weather, though sunshine is requisite to develop fully its coloring properties. The cultivation of the plant requires less labor than the gathering and preparation of the crop. The coloring matter is obtained from the leaves. When ready for gathering they assume a dark green color. The branches containing them are then severed from the main stem, the leaves dried in the sun, beaten off, and placed under shelter. With favorable weather, other branches and leaves put forth, and are treated in a similar manner, until three or four pickings have been secured, when replanting becomes necessary. The leaves, after drying, are steeped in six times their volume of water; the water, after having extracted the coloring matter from them, is drained off, boiled, strained, and allowed to ferment; when, having been sufficiently evaporated, the indigo is beaten and molded. The entire process is too nice and tedious for description here.

Dr. Lieber attributes the superiority of East India indigo mainly to the improved process of manufacture pursued in that country, and says that the American, which sells at less than half the price, can be made equal to the foreign article with proper care and attention. In 1829 the value of indigo consumed in the United States was estimated at two millions of dollars—the quantity being as many pounds, of which one-tenth or 200,000 lbs. was then of American growth, and worth only 50 cts. per lb. while the foreign was worth from \$1 to \$1.25. The average product of indigo in South Carolina is said to be 50 lbs. per acre, though four times that quantity has sometimes been produced.

British India, for some years, has furnished more than three-quarters of the indigo of commerce. If that supply should now be entirely cut off, it is difficult to say how far prices may advance, or what impulse may be given to its cultivation in the Southern States. There can be no doubt that Texas is as well calculated for its growth as any other State. There are doubtless some old Carolinians among us who are familiar with its growth and preparation for market.

Hoarding.—Now is the time when gold dollars are hid in old stockings. Now is the time when six-pences are tucked away in snub-nosed tea-pots. Now money is laid by in cupboards—for mice to nibble; thrust into corners—for thieves to rummage; carried in wallets for pickpockets to grab at; hid behind the wood-work—for the next generation to find; and buried in the ground to be lost and forgotten. Now men rush frantic to draw cash out of safe places and put it into unsafe ones. Now poor families lose 5 per cent. for the purpose of having their savings bank for the winter. Now farmers hang up deposits in the spot-bunch behind the door, and travelers weigh themselves down with body belts of coin. Now the unprofitable servant who hid his talent in a napkin is canonized into a bright and shining Scriptural example, while those who "put their money to the exchanges" are looked suspiciously upon, as rash speculators in Jewish fancy stocks. Now all money is distrusted but such as can be heard to clink. Now men privately put all their cash under lock and key, and then publicly lament that it has ceased to circulate. Now men with well-filled pockets refuse either to pay their debts or to forgive their debtors. Now the butcher must wait and the baker must go unpaid, and the printer must be put off for the nineteenth time. The era of hoarding has come round again with all its blind, unreasoning fears, and all its self-imposed curses of poverty, idleness, distrust, and decay.

Albany Journal.

TEN THOUSAND MINERS WANTED.—We hope it will be borne in mind in these "hard times" that the Galena lead mines are among the richest and most productive mines in the world—that the quantity of lead ore is inexhaustible, and only wants the labor to "bring it in sight;" that mineral is worth thirty dollars per thousand, in sovereigns, as soon as it is on the top of the ground. The suspension of the work on all the railroads in the country, and the general depression of all the great industrial interests, must throw tens of thousands of men out of employment. We say to them all, come to our lead mines—take your spades, picks, and gads and go to "digging." Within fifteen miles of Galena 10,000 men can profitably employ themselves in mining this coming winter. The prices of living will be down to the lowest point, and a miner's outfit for the winter will cost but a trifle. Let no man complain of want of employment so long as our hills and valleys abound in lead ore, only awaiting the hand of industry to be converted into gold.

Galena Adc., Oct. 6.

A story is told of Sir Wm. Ingleby, a Yorkshire baronet. It was his habit to pay his own bills periodically and in person. On one occasion, he repaired to one of the houses with which he dealt, in the neighboring county town, for this purpose. The proprietor was a new comer, and did not know Sir William; but hearing him say that he had come to pay Sir Wm. Ingleby's bill, he took the baronet for the baronet's butler, and invited him into his parlor. Such a mistake was the greatest joke possible to Sir William, who sat down with the grocer, smoked his tobacco, drank brandy and water with him, answered all his questionings as to the comfortable place he had got and the time he had been there, man and boy, and finally took butler's discount upon his own bill as no one had a better right to do! It was only when he drew a check that the grocer saw his error, and rose to vehemently apologize. "Sit down, man, sit down!" cried jolly Sir William; "your tobacco is good and your brandy is better—let us have some more of each and part friends."

A NOVEL IDEA.—Seventeen men are constantly employed at the Charleston Navy-Yard in shaving the bark from wood to be used as fuel on board ships-of-war fitted out at that station. The object of this singular custom, says the *Journal*, is to prevent the accumulation on board ship of dirt and insects which would naturally result from putting the wood on board with the bark on.

"WOODLAND CREAM."—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright and glossy appearance. It causes the Gentleman's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETTERIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists.

 J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents.

THE MAGICIENNE.—This evening will be the last appearance of Madame Macalister in this city. Her wonderful feats of necromancy, her novel transformations, and the inexplicable perfectness of the mechanical contrivances in her cabinet of wonders will always render her magical soirees delightful and attractive. We candidly believe that, as a magician, she is not only unsurpassed but unequalled.—The opportunity to see her novel and startling exhibitions should not be lost.

The Rev. James Craik, D. D., will deliver a lecture in Grace Church, on Gray street, between Preston and Floyd, Sunday afternoon. The subject of the lecture—"The Free Pew or Free Church System." This beautiful little church was consecrated with the intention of keeping the sittings perpetually free. Services commence at 3½ o'clock.

The repairs of St. Paul's church having progressed sufficiently to enable it to be opened, services will be resumed in that church on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. F. M. Whittle, of the diocese of Virginia, who has accepted the invitation to become its rector.

TENNESSEE MONEY—Planters' Bank, Union Bank, and the Bank of Tennessee.—We are authorized to state that G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, will take the bills of the above banks in exchange for Dry Goods at the lowest cash prices. This house has a large and well-selected stock of fancy Dress Silks, Cloaks, Shawls, Merinoes, satinfaced Merinoes, Cashmeres, Flannels, Linens, Embroideries, Goods for servants' wear, &c.

We would advise ladies, especially those visiting our city, to examine the stock of goods of this house before making their purchases, as we feel sure in saying that they will be repaid for their trouble.

 o8 j&b

BERHARVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

 QUEBEC, Canada, June 20, 1854.

 We have no doubt it will sell well here. Send us one gross.

 JOHN MUSSON & CO.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 1, 1854.

 Send us two gross Berharve's Holland Bitters. We want medicine of this kind in our market.

 JOHN BIRKS & CO.,

 Medical Hall.

SAINT PAUL, Minnesota.

 There is quite a ready sale here for Berharve's Holland Bitters.

 WM. H. WOLFE,

 Oct 10 j&bced&jwjl

BOARDING.

TWO or three families and several young men can be accommodated with boarding either by the day or week. Apply At No. 520 Jefferson street, north side, a few doors below Old Fellows' Hall.

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NOTICE.

 The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times.

 o5 j&bist JNO. H. HOWE.

Capitol Hotel and Restaurant,

 Northwest corner of Third and Green sts.





3,000 YORK BAY SHELL OYSTERS BY EXPRESS.—We have this day received by express (40 hours from New York), and shall continue to receive daily by express, a regular supply of the very finest Oysters that can be procured in New York. Our Restaurant will also at all times be well supplied with every species and description of Wild Game that can possibly be procured in the Western country, which we are at all times prepared to serve up in Restaurant or in private suite of rooms in a style that cannot be excelled.

 o5 j&b6 SATERWHITE & BRIGGS.

N. B.—Large dinner and supper parties furnished at gentlemen's houses on the most reasonable terms.

 S. & B.

MODES DE PARIS.

MADAME A. JONES,

 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson,

WOULD respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity, that, having just returned from the North with the largest and most complete assortment of

PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS,

 which for richness of material and elegance of style can be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of

FALL DRESS HATS,

 Bonnets, Ribbons, Cuffs, Cuffs, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Feathers, Plumes, &c.

Madame J., having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavor to select a elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

 All orders faithfully and promptly filled, and on reasonable terms.

 s12 dj&bdeWals

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A. SUMNER,

 435 Main st.,

 Between Fifth and Sixth sts.,

 LOUISVILLE, KY.

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PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY.

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Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or impure habits. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

 Structures of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMI-NAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

 A full and complete course of treatment, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

 The strictest secrecy observed in all cases.

 s11b&1517 o8 wroWly

Ray's Higher Arithmetic. Analyzed and Practically Applied, for Advanced Students, by Joseph Ray, M. D. Price 75c.

 o8 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL RECIPES for Chemists, Druggists, Medical Practitioners, Manufacturers, and Heads of Families for sale by

 C. H. HANCOCK & CO.,

 No. 307 Main st.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.

 There was very little doing in the market yesterday. The only sale of any importance was 500 bbls of city mill flour on private terms; small lots were selling by the dray-load at \$4 25. Good red and white wheat continues to command 70 and 75c at some of the mills, while others are not buying at all. In other descriptions of grain only small sales from stores at previous rates.

 A few hds sugar sold at 11½c, 20 bbls St. Louis refined at 12c, small sales of plantation molasses at 20c, and light lots of Rio coffee at 11½c.

 Nothing doing in provisions.

 Sales of 4 hds tobacco at \$5 40, \$5 50, \$7 20, \$13 15.

 We continue to quote raw whisky at 11c.

 There are buyers in market for dried apples at \$1 10. Some parties are holding at \$1 25 per bush.

CINCINNATI, October 9, P. M.

 Flour sold this morning to the extent of 1,100 bbls which brought \$4 40@4 50 for extra, but closed rather unsettled. Whisky steady at 16c, with sales of 900 bbls. The receipts are large. Oats are dull at 25@35c. Corn dull at 40@45c. Nothing has transpired in financial affairs worthy of note. Eastern exchange nominal at 5 premium, and the supply is not half equal to the demand.

NEW YORK, October 9, P. M.

 Cotton market closed quiet. Flour—sales of 8,500 bbls. Wheat declined—sales of 8,500 bush at \$1 25@1 35 for white and \$1 18@1 22 for red. Corn declined—sales of 23,000 bush at 67@68c. Pork heavy at \$22@23 50. Chicago beef 40c@41 lower, with sales at \$12@14 50. Sugar is ½c lower.

Stocks closed lower and dull—Chicago and Rock Island 57, New York Central 82, Illinois Central 77 and bonds 65, Reading 28½, Erie 10, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 35, Cleveland and Columbus 74, Milwaukee and Mississippi 15, Pennsylvania Coal Company 50½, Cumberland Coal Company 5½, Canton 13½.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9, P. M.

 Wheat firmer, at \$1 06@1 10 for white. Corn firm at 75c for white. Tobacco improved. Hemp unsettled.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9, P. M.

 Cotton—sales to-day of 1,000 bbls at unsettled prices—middling Orleans selling mostly at 12c, sales of the week 12,750 bales, receipts last week 40,000 bales, receipts less than last year 57,000 bales, receipts at all the Southern ports more than last year 88,500 bales. Flour declined to \$5@5 75. Yellow corn 75c. Lard firm at 17½c. Rice coffee nominal, sales of the week 1,200 bags at 10@10½c. Nothing doing in fashions. Money tighter. Exchange waiting a turn of affairs in New York.

CHARLESTON, October 9.

 Cotton—sales of the week 2,800 bales at 13½c for middling to fair. Sales of good rice at 3c. Red wheat \$1 05@1 10. Sterling exchange unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.

 Tobacco—At the close of last and in the early part of the present week further sales were made to the extent of about 500 hds, but since the advent of the financial difficulties no transactions have occurred to indicate the position of the market, and until some movement takes place quotations must be looked upon as wholly nominal.

 Bagging and Bale Rope.—No change of importance has occurred in the market for these articles. There being only a limited retail business going forward, and our quotations being scarcely more than nominal at 14½c for Kentucky bagging and 13½c for yard for India. For bale rope there is scarcely any inquiry, and the range of prices is nominally from 85c for hand-made to 95c and 10c per lb for machine, the outside figures only for retail parcels from second hands.

Coffee.—The market has continued in the same unsettled and unsatisfactory position alluded to in several of our previous reviews, and a reduction of about ½c has been submitted to in some instances without bringing forward buyers to any important extent. During the week about 3,500 bags have been sold at a range of 10½@10½c, though principally at 10½c per lb for good fair to prime quality. Our further cargo of 6,079 bags has been received direct, and also 689 bags consigned, and the stock now remaining in first and second hands is set down at 120,223 bags against 42,500 at the corresponding period last season.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, October 1, 1857.

FROM JOHN SMITH & CO.'S MONTHLY LOUISVILLE CIRCULAR.

Our tobacco market has hardly changed any during the past month. Supplies came in, and prices kept up almost as high as before—only a slight decline being observable, owing to the extreme scarcity of money. When we received from different sections of the Western tobacco-growing districts, we anticipated that this year a full average crop, of fair quality, will be made. The greater part has been cut already, and as the weather has been favorable so far, we hope that the crop this year will be safely brought in.

Sales since Nov. 1, 1852, commencement of the season.....15,515 Hogheads,
do do 1381, do do 9,007 do
do do 1382, do do 10,000 do
do do 1383, do do 14,230 do
do do 1384, do do 8,842 do
do do 1385, do do 1,115 Hogheads,
do do 1386, do do 510 do
do do 1387, do do 1,220 do
do do 1388, do do 391 do

We quote—

1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
\$ 25@35 20	\$ 25@35 20	\$ 25@35 20	\$ 25@35 20	\$ 25@35 20
Good Ordinary, 100 lbs.....	9 50@11 00	8 15@9 50	7 15@8 50	6 25@8 00
Common Leaf, 100 lbs.....	11 00@12 50	9 50@11 00	8 50@10 00	7 50@9 00
Choice Leaf, 100 lbs.....	13 25@15 00	12 00@13 50	10 50@12 25	9 50@11 00
Manufacturing Leaf, 100 lbs.....	14 00@20 00	9 00@15 00	7 25@12 00	7 00@13 00

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. MCCLARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
may 26 de wjw/edw/bb

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Friday, Oct. 9.—Michael Delaney, assaulting his sister-in-law, fined \$15.

John Sinkhorn, carrying concealed a deadly weapon. Fined \$100.

J. Stanz, maltreating his step-son. The jury being unable to agree, they were discharged, and the case continued.

Frank Dabourg, cutting J. Sang with a knife.—Fined \$50 and six months' imprisonment in the county jail, with a recommendation from the jury for Executive clemency.

Ben Beach, assaulting a woman. Fined \$100.

(For the Louisville Journal.)
THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The board of managers of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum present their twenty-first annual report to the patrons and friends of the institution with grateful mention of blessing and maintenance during the past year. "Through the good hand of our God upon us" the cause failed not, and though provisions were scarce and high for many months we were not only enabled to keep our little ones in comfort, but to relieve a large number of destitute than usual. Twenty-seven children have been admitted—eleven more than the preceding year; and fifteen have been removed to the best of homes; in most cases to the care of near relatives; leaving the present number fifty-two—twelve more than were in the Asylum at the date of our last annual report. In this large family, numbering many children of tenderest years, but one death has occurred, that of a delicate infant, and no other case of serious illness. Dr. Thornton, having been elected the physician of the institution, generously consented to serve, and the board are greatly indebted for his unremitting attention to every duty involved.

While we thankfully record the health and happiness which it has been our privilege to witness in our Orphan's Home throughout the year, we delight to add our conviction of the welfare of our charge in their continued improvement both in the school and family. Not only is this indefatigably labored for by the excellent ladies of the household, but the managers endeavor by the interest they evince in a systematic course of visiting, and in a personal supervision from time to time of the exercises of the school-room, to encourage each child diligently to improve all the advantages bestowed on them by your bounty, and to tender on their part this most pleasing return for the generous care which provides for every need of the present, and for their success in the future. In this connection we are pleased to tell of the valuable services (as temporary teachers of the Asylum) of Harriet Wilds, an orphan reared from infancy in the institution, who for the last several years has been indebted for a more liberal education to the benevolent care and instruction of Mr. and Mrs. Nolds, who gratuitously admitted her to the entire advantages of their valuable institution of learning for young ladies in this city. This generosity has not proved in vain both as regards her own improvement and in enabling her to minister to others more helpless still, and may it bring down a rich blessing on the heads of those who (as before stated) so long and so laboriously bestowed the benefit.

Owing to the enormous prices of fuel during the severe and protracted winter, and the scarcity and consequent high rates of food, our resources failed, in spite of the very liberal amount received from the annual subscriptions of the previous fall, and our salaries fell due at midsummer on an empty treasury. But as soon as this threatening condition of affairs was made known by our off-shouldered friend the Rev. Mr. Craik, to his people, a collection of \$350 was immediately received from Christ church—the more creditable to this noble parish, when it is recollected that it occurred on an inclement Sunday, when the full congregation was far from being represented. A large benefaction from St. Paul's soon followed, and the Board was relieved from its most pressing difficulties by the continued fostering care of the churches.

We enter on another year with deepened convictions of the value and blessedness of this most interesting charity, and with many hopes of increasing and extending its usefulness, as you shall enable us by your liberality. Our funds for the daily support of our little helpless ones are again exhausted, but the present season opens with an abundant harvest, and we therefore trust, not only that our subscription list will not suffer from the (at present) financial difficulties of the times, but that we may also rely on the friends of the little orphan everywhere in the neighboring country to aid us with donations of vegetables, fruit, and other supplies for their daily comfort. We would respectfully but most earnestly solicit this from the farmers and gardeners around, for while such gifts might be perhaps more conveniently spared by them, from the lavish bounty of this teeming year, the value to the institution of this providing for its helpless charge will be doubly enhanced with an empty treasury at this time, and the added difficulty of procuring money during the present pressure. In glad homes of abundance and of love, where happy children climb a father's knee, with his strong, protecting arm encircling them, or rest their sunny heads against a grandfathers' brow,

"The golden mingling with the gray
And chasing half its snows away,"
or feel a mother's caressing hand pass lovingly over the clustering tresses, while her looks and words of tenderness soothe each sorrow and heighten each joy of childhood's sensitiveness in these blessed homes, revisited by benevolence or by blight, may the desolate beings we plead for be pitied, and remembered. May all the favored inmates of such happy abodes be induced to comfort the orphan with substantial tokens of sympathy for a sorrowful lot, so "shall ye be the children of your Father which is in Heaven." And thus shall an acceptable sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving be offered to the God "who daily loadeth us with benefits," that "as we have freely received we may freely give."

And we would also commend this cause of the Fatherless to the sympathy and aid of ALL who would shelter the homeless, instruct the ignorant, bring smiles and gladness to the before listless heart and pallid face of suffering childhood, while rearing it amid the securities, the comforts, the joys, and the blessed influences of a Christian home to attain a happy and useful maturity.

Respectfully submitted,
F. A. PETTET, Secretary.

PORTABLE FORGES—
For Jewellers, Copper-smiths, Millwrights, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order.
Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by
No. 29 Third street, between Market and Main, where every thing in the Hardware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices. A. McBRIDE.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 69 Third street by A. McBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest factory to the lowest price, by A. McBRIDE.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 1886 received and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., No. 507 Main st.

HARDY FLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE.
Just received a fine lot of Hardy Bulbs, Flowering Roots, consisting of Double Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Crown Imperials (assorted), also a fine variety of Flower Seeds, &c.
EDWARD WILSON, Florist,
Louisville, Ky.

FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.

CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES; CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL, OPERA and MICROSCOPIC GLASSES; COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, and SMOKE, for inflamed eyes.

WE always have the largest assortment for all conditions of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every case satisfaction warranted. Old frames refitted and repaired promptly.
J. RAMSEY & BROTHER,
419 Main st., second door below Fourth.

NOTICE.
Persons having left their Watches or Jewelry with me for repairing or indebted to me on account will please call on me at Ramsey & Brother's, on Main street, where I will be pleased to see my old friends and customers.
J. R. ESTERLE,
sept 19 de wjw

A. J. HARRINGTON,
No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts.,
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of
Havana Cigars
AND
CHEWING TOBACCO.
Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.
A share of public patronage solicited. a26 j&b3m

VOGT & KLING,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Ky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.
N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner. a17 wjw & kb3f

COAL! COAL! COAL!
NOW IS THE TIME
TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON!
BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER. SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURGH and SPLINT, make our assortment of COAL the best in the city. Our prices are uniform and as low as the lowest.
Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.
W. & H. GITTENDEN.
m19 de wjw

REMOVAL.
We have removed our FINISHING and PLANO WARE-ROCK STORE to Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.
As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the *Pianos of New York, Paris, and London.*
Finishing and Piano Ware-rooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by C. HAGAN & CO.

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LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.
6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.
65 58 55 74

We met two messengers this morning who had been to Paducah to draw coin from the banks there, but came away without it. One of them was from Cincinnati and the other from this city. On their arrival at Paducah, the object of their visit having become known, they were waited on by a committee of citizens, who informed them that they could not get any coin from the banks. The committee stated to them that the banks had been subjected to a constant depletion of their coin by a Cincinnati assortment-house for the last month; that the citizens, who expected assistance from the banks which could not be extended to them if this was permitted, had taken the matter in hand, and should interpose it. The messengers, nevertheless, tried to get into the banks when they opened. The Cincinnati man did get in the door, but the crowd around the counter was so great that he could not approach it. The Louisville man could not get within two yards of the door.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that the Democrats in the Pennsylvania Legislature will vote steadily against legalizing the bank suspension. This is not at all surprising, and is only carrying out the old saying of "preaching one thing and practicing another."

According to our St. Louis exchanges, the plan adopted of taking Illinois money at par in ordinary transactions has afforded great relief. This money is of course not taken by the banks, and private dispatches state that there have been over fifty protests.

The Evansville Journal says that the banks and mercantile community are in a good condition. There had been but one failure. The name is not given, but we understand it is that of a clothier. The Journal adds:

Cincinnati runners have, within four weeks, taken about \$60,000 coin, principally within the last ten or twelve days; and the circulation of the banks has been reduced, in the same time, to about \$50,000. None of the banks are refusing any of their notes, but will reserve them as they come in, till a change in the aspect of affairs.

The State Bank has, within four weeks, \$30,000 of her bills and reduced deposits to a point about as low as it is possible to reduce them while any business continues to be done, and \$25,000 more coin in her vaults than at any other period. She is in a position now to meet every liability in coin or New York exchange on demand.

The New York Tribune of Thursday says: The mercantile failures continue to be numerous, and must become more so unless the banks come to the aid of merchants. Among the failures announced to-day are Mellics & Ayres, Blake & Brown, Bulkley & Co., all dry goods; Mack & Kline, furs, and several others. Messrs. Bulkley & Co. are said to have been swindled to a large extent by a party abroad, holding their letter of credit. The Bank, which resumed for a day or two, is again thrown out. The advice from the general agents of the money market is pronounced less stringent, and the banks are expected to be able to sustain themselves. It is stated that all the banks there will be able to sustain themselves. Efforts are being vigorously made to furnish the banks with the payment of the drafts of Messrs. Sather & Church, on the American Exchange Bank, and with fair prospects of success.

A dispatch from New York of the same date says: Wurts, Lane, & Co. have suspended.

A delegation of Albany bankers in the city this morning to make with our bankers and capitalists some arrangements for bringing forward the large masses of production lying at the lake ports, but they were unable to effect anything.

The Chicago Free Press, of Friday, says: Money is about as "tight" as it can be, for it is scarcely possible to get it on any terms. Exchange ranges from 10 to 11 per cent, and gold the same.

The real estate and broker's office of Benson & Kingsbury (formerly H. Benson & Co.), did not open its doors in the afternoon. The office is not open to the public, and the bank, the event produced no effect whatever upon the street. The liabilities, we learn from reliable sources, are about \$250,000; assets, at a fair valuation, from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

The Philadelphia American, of Thursday, says: The money market is without any new feature to-day, and prime paper goes slow, the best names only passing at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent, per month.

There is a steady demand for specie, and the brokers' quotations for gold are from 4 1/2 to 6 per cent, prem. New York exchange is selling at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent, advance on current bank funds.

The telegraph reports several failures in New York. The Illinois Central and Erie Railroad Companies had been protested. The stock of the former was selling two months ago at 115. The Herald of Thursday has the following in regard to railroad stocks in its money article:

All of our railroad companies must turn their attention to a new system of management. A complete and thorough change will have to be made in their internal arrangements and the modes of operation. In most of them the management has been literally annihilated, and we doubt if it can again be revived. The bond interest is not a fact which we have been striving so long to bring out, and what we failed in doing, these hard times have done. But for the hastened by the drying up of the usual sources of supply, we might have been kept in the dark years longer. We and it will be very difficult for them to again cover their condition from the public eye. The public will have nothing more to do with their stocks as investments, at anything like prices now ruling, as much reduced as they may appear.

The following we commend to the particular attention of farmers, who are holding their crops back for higher prices. They will not only benefit themselves by sending their crops to market, but also afford great relief to the whole community in the present crisis:

The following table exhibits the falling off in the price of flour in the New York market since the first of September:

Sept. 1. Oct. 6. Decline.
Superfine State, per bbl. \$6 40 \$4 50 \$1 90
Extra State, " " 6 75 4 75 2 00
Western superfine, " " 4 50 3 50 1 00
Extra Western, " " 5 50 3 50 2 00
Canadian extra, " " 8 25 5 50 2 75
Hull, Alexandria, Georgetown, " 8 75 5 50 3 25
Southern fancy and extra, " 9 50 7 10 2 40

The different qualities of wheat have declined in price since September 1 from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel. The kind of flour most used in families has dropped fully two dollars per barrel, while the average falling off in price of those qualities consumed by bakers is about \$2.50. Prices will most likely continue to recede until the close of autumn, which usually takes place in the latter part of the month of November, and even then merchants will not be able to maintain prices if the present pressure continues; for in that event they will be unable to hold the large stocks which accumulate in their warehouses at this season of the year, and an unusual amount will be forced upon the market which will not find sale except at a sacrifice.

We have as usual New York and Philadelphia papers in advance of the mail by that unsurpassed institution, Adams Express.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Saturday, October 10. The only subject before the court this morning was a butter thief, named James Harris, alias Crawford, who had stolen a firkin of that article from the city engineer. The case was made out too clearly to afford an opportunity to Crawford out of it, and he was sent to the Workhouse in default of giving bail in \$100 to answer a charge of petty larceny.

MOLSKIN, CASSIMERE, and BEAVER DRESS HATS, of our own manufacture, ready for our sales this morning.
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

GODEY and GRAMM for October. Price 20c. Received by
CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth st., near Market.

PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
JAS. I. LEMON & CO.'S,
Main st., bet. Second and Third.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

In consequence of the failure of the Atlantic telegraph cable, the associated press has decided to employ a substantial news yacht at Newfoundland and for the purpose of boarding off Cape Race, all steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Bremen, Glasgow, &c. By this arrangement the European news will be received in about 6 or 8 days from the time it leaves the English shore.

Money depressed. Seymour & Co., paper-dealers; Colt & Co., sugar; and J. W. Conlies, dry goods, failed.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.
Advices from Leavenworth to the morning of the 8th state that Leavenworth county, as far as heard from, gives a Democratic majority. Doniphan county gives a Republican majority of 23, Atchison 44, and Douglas 1,600. These returns are given as authentic. Tecumseh township gives 160 Republican majority, Topeka 190, and Calhoun 150.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.
The Illinois Central Railroad and the Erie Railroad have both suffered their notes to be protested.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.
A letter from the firm of Foster, Rogers, & Co., of Calcutta, dated August 10th, two days after the regular India mail was made up, makes no mention of any news regarding Lucknow, except that General Havelock has received some reinforcement and was advancing toward that place. The besieged at Arrak had been saved, and it cost three hundred lives to do it. The Bengal steamer was expected in five days, and it was thought would bring troops from Malta.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.
The story about the insanity of Samuel A. Elliott, of this city, contained in a special dispatch to two of the Philadelphia papers, is ascertained to be untrue.

During an affray at a drinking saloon, last night, J. Agan was shot dead by Thos. Mead. Both of the parties are said to be gamblers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.
The reported suspension of Geo. Bliss & Co., current in the streets yesterday, proves to be totally untrue. The firm is one of the strongest in the city, and entertains no thought of suspending.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.
The House agreed to take up the relief bill passed by the Senate yesterday, but dispensed with going into committee of the whole and placed it on its second reading. A long discussion was had on extending the time of resumption from April to 3d Monday of January, 1859. Lost by 25 to 69. A motion to shorten the time to January 5th was made; and a substitute offered fixing 1st of July next was lost by 53 to 59.

Senate.—A political discussion arose from a resolution declaring that the whole financial difficulties have resulted from the tariff of '46 and the modifications by the last Congress. The subject was finally postponed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.
For several days past, owing to the non-payment of wages due, there have been apprehensions of a disturbance among the workmen at the Erie railroad tunnel. At the Bergen cut, yesterday, the laborers to the number of 1,000 or 1,200 assembled evidently with the intention of making a hostile demonstration, but, after detaining one or two trains for a short time, through the interference of the Catholic clergyman and the sheriff of Hudson county and the presence of a force of military, which had been ordered, the mob was reduced to quietness.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.
Money depressed. Merchants, however, are generally meeting their notes. No other failures.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.
Motions leaving time indefinite and leaving the question to the next Legislature were defeated. Yeas, 34; nays, 55.

The original motion, fixing the third Monday of January next, was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 78.

A motion to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and insist on the House bill was lost.

An amendment requiring the banks to pay specie for fives was carried.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10, M.
Weather clear and mild.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10, P. M.
River 3 feet 2 inches by the metal mark and falling. Weather clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10, M.
Markets generally dull without important change in prices. The sales are unimportant. Whisky 16c, with sales 7000 bbls.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, M.
Flour declined; sales 5,000 bbls at \$4 40 for State, \$5 25 for Ohio, and \$5 40 for Southern. Corn quiet. Mess pork 40c lower at \$23. Whisky dull.

Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island 50; Cumberland Coal Company 55; Illinois Central 71; Bonds 90; Michigan Southern 104; N. Y. Central 52 1/2; Pennsylvania Coal Co. 47; Reading 29 1/2; Virginia 6 3/8; Missouri 6 3/4; La Crosse and Milwaukee 6; Galena and Chicago 54 1/2; Michigan Central 54; Cleveland and Toledo 23 1/2; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 54.

MARRIED.
On the 26th ult., by Rev. Dr. Miller, Mr. W. M. DRANE, of Clarksville, Tenn., to Miss AMELIA W. HADDOCK, of Louisiana, Ky.

DIED.
On Saturday, the 3d of October, at Laurenceport, Ind., Mrs. MINERVA E. wife of Alfred N. Bullitt, in the 56th year of her age.

In Jefferson county, Ky., on the 6th instant, of typhoid fever, Mrs. SARAH JANE, wife of Ezekiel Ireland, in the 27th year of her age.

M. B. SWAIN,
No. 450 Jefferson street, opposite Owen's Hotel,
INTENDS TO SELL AT COST GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, and will also sell at cost to order Coats, Pants, and Vests on the same terms, provided he can get his rent, groceries, &c., free of charge; if not, he will make up in a small advance above cost in No. 1 style Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings, and most respectfully invites his friends to call in and satisfy themselves that bargains can be obtained.

N. B. Old style and out-of-season goods always at cost and occasionally below. a10 b&12

Cheap Reading! Cheap Reading!
JUST received a large lot of Cheap Publications from the best authors of the day. For sale at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
79 Third street.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
1 N monthly parts, for October. Price only 25 cents. For sale at
GUNTER'S BOOK STORE,
79 Third st.

New Supplies.
A full supply of Robert's Charles Fifth, Smith's Green's, Warren's Physical Geography, Loomis's Trigonometry and Logarithms, and Pasquell's Manual of French Conversation received by express this day.
CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth st., near Market.

OWEN & WOOD,
DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS,
Respectfully call the attention of the public to their large fall stock of Men's, Boys', and Youth's thick Kip and Goat Boots and Shoes; Ladies', Misses', and children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of every variety, which we have made expressly for us by the best manufacturers. With our facilities, we are enabled to offer better goods at lower prices than those who sell their stock in this market. Persons buying boots and shoes for fall are requested to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

455 Main st., above Third.
HATS, CAPS, and FURS—Country and City merchants are reminded that we have in store and are daily receiving a large and varied assortment of Hats, Caps, and Furs for the fall trade, all of which we pledge ourselves to sell as low as they can be bought in the United States.
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

CAPS—A large and elegant assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps, new and beautiful patterns.
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

CITY ORDINANCES, &C

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 M. on Saturday, Oct. 10, to dig and wall a well at the intersection of York and Third streets.

Usual security required.
W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Oct. 8, 1857.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,
Fifth street, between Main and Market.

OUR RESTAURANT is now supplied with all varieties of Game, consisting in part of
VENISON. SNIPES. PLOVERS.
D. DECK. SQUIRRELS.
WILD PIGEONS.

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